STAMP DUTIES.

ON BONDS.

								Stamp.		
Any bond, conditioned, for the payment of any Sum not exceeding £92. 6s. 1¾d. -								£0	1	0
Exceeding				And not exceeding						
.....	£92	6	1¾	-	£184	12	3½	1	0	0
.....	184	12	3½	-	276	18	5¼	1	10	0
.....	276	18	5¼	-	461	10	9¼	2	0	0
.....	461	10	9¼	-	923	1	6½	2	10	0
.....	923	1	6½	-	1,846	3	1	3	10	0
.....	1,846	3	1	-	2,769	4	7½	4	0	0
.....	2,769	4	7½	-	3,692	6	1¾	4	10	0
.....	3,692	6	1¾	-	4,615	7	8¼	6	0	0
.....	4,615	7	8¼	-	-	-	-	10	0	0

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Not exceeding										
.....	£9	4	7½	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
Exceeding				And not exceeding						
.....	9	4	7½	-	27	13	10¼	0	1	6
.....	27	13	10¼	-	46	3	1	0	2	0
.....	46	3	1	-	92	6	1¾	0	3	0
.....	92	6	1¾	-	184	12	3½	0	4	0
.....	184	12	3½	-	461	10	9¼	0	5	0
.....	461	10	9¼	-	923	1	6½	0	8	0
.....	923	1	6½	-	2,769	4	7½	0	15	0
.....	2,769	4	7½	and upwards			-	1	5	0

RECEIPTS,

Amounting to				And not amounting to						
.....	5	0	0		9	4	7½	0	0	2
.....	9	4	7½	-	18	9	2¾	0	0	4
.....	18	9	2¾	-	46	3	1	0	0	8
.....	46	3	1	-	92	6	1¾	0	1	0
.....	92	6	1¾	-	184	12	3½	0	2	0
.....	184	12	3½	-	461	10	9¼	0	3	0
.....	461	10	9¼	and upwards			-	0	5	0
A Receipt in full of all demands				-	-		-	0	5	0

TERMS FOR THE YEAR 1835.

Hilary Term,	Begins	Mon. Jan. 12,	Ends	Sat. Jan. 31
Easter Term	———	Wed. April 15,	——	Wed. May 13
Trinity Term'	———	Wed. May 27,	——	Wed. June 17
Michaelm. Term,	———	Mon. Nov. 2,	——	Wed. Nov. 25

CITY of DUBLIN QUARTER SESSIONS for 1835.

City of Dublin Quarter Sessions, Tuesday, 13 January, Tuesday, 28 April, Tuesday, 14 July, Tuesday, 6 October.

CUSTOM-HOUSE HOLIDAYS, 1835.

24th February, 17th April, 28th May, and 25th December.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE STAMP-OFFICE.

17th April, 28th and 29th May, 13th Aug. 8th Sept. 25th Dec.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Kingdoms.	Sovereigns.	When born.	Accession.
England	William IV.....	Aug. 21, 1765	1830
France	Louis Philippe I.....	Oct. 6, 1773	1830
Russia	Nicholas I.....	July 6, 1796	1825
Spain	Maria Isabella.....	Oct. 10, 1830	1833
Portugal	Donna Maria II.	April 4, 1819	1826
Prussia	Frederick William III..	Aug. 3, 1770	1797
Holland.....	William I.....	Aug. 24, 1772	1815
Belgium.....	Leopold I.....	Dec. 16, 1790	1831
Denmark	Frederick VI.	Jan. 28, 1768	1808
Sweden and Norway	Charles (John) XIV....	Jan. 26, 1764	1818
Austria	Francis II.....	Feb. 12, 1768	1792
Popedom	Gregory XVI.....	Sept. 18, 1763	1831
Sardinia.....	Charles Amadeus	Aug. 16, 1800	1831
Naples and Sicily ..	Ferdinand II.	Jan. 12, 1810	1830
Turkey	Mahmoud II.	July 20, 1785	1808
Hanover	William IV. of England	*Viceroy*, Duke of Cambridge	

SHORTEST METHOD OF CALCULATING INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

Multiply the number of days by the pounds of the principal sum; then divide the product by 365. The quotient will be the amount in shillings: the fractional remainder, if any, will give an idea as to the pence sufficiently near for all practical purposes. If the amount of interest at any other rate is required, calculate as above, and take the proportion of the result; for instance, deduct one-fifth, and you have the amount at the rate of four per cent.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY, IN 1835.

In the year 1835 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, one of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury. The only one of these visible at Dublin will be the Eclipse of the Moon on June 10.

May 27.—Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Dublin. This eclipse will be visible more or less to the inhabitants of Africa and South America, and the Southern parts of Europe.

At the Cape of Good Hope this Eclipse—

Begins ..... 3h. 49m. 36 s.
Ends..... 4h. 4m. 7 s. } Mean time at the Cape.

Magnitude of the Eclipse=0.003 (assuming the diameter of the Sun 1, or unity) on the Northern limb.

June 10 *and* 11.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Dublin:

First contact with dark shadow .. 9 h. 42 m. .... aftern.
Middle of the eclipse..... 10 h. 10 m. .... aftern.
Last contact with dark shadow . 10 h. 39 m. .... aftern.

Magnitude of the Eclipse=0.07 (assuming the diameter of the Moon 1, or unity) on the Northern limb.

At 8 h. 51m., just 44 minutes after the first contact with the penumbra, the Star θ Ophiuchi will be occulted (or disappear) behind the Moon, and will reappear at 9h. 57m. about fifteen minutes after the first contact with the dark shadow.

Nov. 7.—Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk. This interesting phenomenon will occur after sun-set in this country.

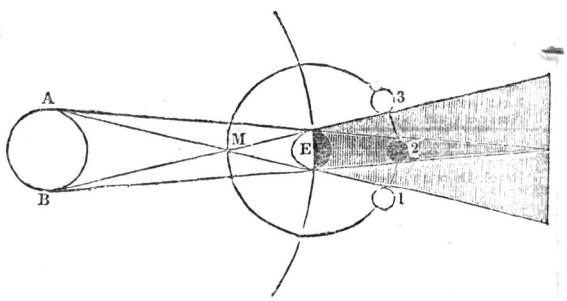
Nov. 20.—Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Dublin. This eclipse will be visible in the southern parts of Asia and Europe, the whole of Africa, except Egypt, and the north-eastern part of South America. A very small portion of the Sun's disk may probably appear eclipsed between nine and ten o'clock, A. M. in the South of Ireland, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Pembrokeshire. The line on which the eclipse will appear total, crosses Madagascar and Africa obliquely in the direction of Sierra Leone.

At the Cape of Good Hope this Eclipse—

Begins .... 11 h. 10 m. 12 s.
Ends ..... 1 h. 8 m. 0 s. } Mean time at the Cape.

Magnitude of the Eclipse=0.30 (asuming the diameter of the sun 1. or unity) on the Northern limb.

From the Christian Almanack, elegantly printed, and containing much useful information, we copy the following Diagram or figure, explanatory of the nature of eclipses, with the annexed observations:



Let A B represent the Sun, E the earth; and the circles 1 2 3 the Moon at three different portions of her orbit or path round the earth. The lines drawn from the Sun represent the direction of the rays of light which illuminates one half of the earth, and forms both the dark shadow and penumbra.

Shadows formed by opaque bodies are the consequence of the rays of light moving in straight lines. As the globe we inhabit is opaque, it casts a shadow. The form of any shadow depends upon that of the body which casts it, together with the magnitude of the source of light. Now the earth being a globe and the diameter of the Sun being so much larger than that of the earth (about 110 times,) the form of the shadow cast by the earth must necessarily be a cone, as is represented by the dark shadow in our engraving; and as a further consequence of the greater diameter of the Sun, the lighter shade (called the penumbra, will also be cast.